

The Song of the Hair

There are four verses. Verse 1. Ayer's Hair Vigor stops falling hair. Verse 2. Ayer's Hair Vigor makes the hair grow. Verse 3. Ayer's Hair Vigor cures dandruff. Verse 4. Ayer's Hair Vigor makes the scalp healthy, and keeps it so. It is a regular hair-food; this is the real secret of its wonderful success.

The best kind of a testimonial—
"Sold for over sixty years."

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Wagons,
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Building Material
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"THE CURRENCY CRIME"

"Turning the Treasury of the United States Over to the Gamblers of the New York Exchange."

The following editorial appeared in the Philadelphia North American (issue of May 29), a Republican paper, just before the Senate completed the currency crime forced through the House.

"Dead and damned!" was the epitaph which a famous Democratic editor once wrote at the close of a Democratic Congress which had proved itself the enemy of the common interest and the servant of public enemies.

Are there not three or four Republican Senators big enough, broad enough, far-sighted enough and sufficiently patriotic to save us the humiliation of being compelled by honesty to repeat that epitaph when this present Congress dies—none too soon.

The Republican party is about to go before the people with the mongrel, hybrid, cheating, swindling thing labeled the Aldrich-Cannon currency bill as its claim to the halcyon days of American workers and business men, already long-suffering and embittered victims of the gamblers of New York.

It has been whipped through the House, to the shame of the men who have stifled their own convictions and crouched cowering under the lash of the vulgar tyrant in the speaker's chair for fear of his threat to deprive them of their slices from "the pork barrel"—their appropriations in the omnibus building bill.

It will be whipped through the Senate in like fashion, in all likelihood, thanks to the feebleness of the Democratic minority, playing the donkey's role as usual in their inability to see the chance to gain favor by a filibuster that would be patriotic statesmanship.

Worst of all, we believe that Roosevelt will make the bill a law by signing it. He will hurt his country and his party not because of lack of courage or of good intent. He will do this sin because of lack of understanding.

In the grasp of financial questions he is an infant. He trusted Cortelyou. That was excusable. But he continued to trust him after last December. And now again, with the best of motives, he will commit one of those blunders which Talleyrand rightly called "worse than a crime."

Are there not two or three men in the United States Senate not too deaf to hear the stern warnings of all the legitimate business interests of America?

Has not Roosevelt enough friends there to save him from himself?

Are there not enough loyal Republicans to keep the party from being rushed into grave peril by this foisting upon the people at the dictates of Wall Street a law immeasurably worse than the one condemned by practically every organized body of business in the nation?

Even the original Aldrich bill was better than this iniquity. Even the two-headed freakish thing promised by the conference conspirators was not so vicious as the swindle rushed to passage in the House after one hour's debate, before a single member had a chance to read the bill upon which he voted.

It was eighteen months or so ago that Aldrich on the floor of the Senate made this declaration regarding municipal and railroad bonds: "In these days they are fluctuating widely, and no prudent banker could afford to buy bonds other than the bonds of the United States."

But that was before he had new orders from 25 Broadway and the National City Bank, and before J. P. Morgan's office boy in Washington received the message that illegal bond issues would be needed for Wall Street's convenience, in addition to \$250,000,000 deposits of the people's money.

Those high financing banks of New York owed outside banks \$410,000,000 just before last fall's panic. From August to December the country could squeeze only five per cent of its own money from New York's clutches. And Wall Street made a virtue of paying \$20,000,000 of its \$400,000,000 indebtedness to the distressed country, during a period when the accommodating Cortelyou increased the treasury deposits in New York banks \$47,000,000.

But Wall Street had bonds in plenty—railroad and municipal bonds unsalable, unacceptable by savings banks, and so speculative and unstable that many of them fluctuated from ten to twenty per cent within a year.

New York was the defaulter of the nation, with its illegal clearing house certificates. But there are bonds to build new sky-scrapers in Broad street if heaped in bundles, flotation upon flotation.

There were bonds enough when Mr. Cortelyou opened the treasury doors to them to increase the de-

posits of railroad and municipal bonds with the government from \$87,000,000 in October to \$200,000,000 in December. And still Wall Street gasped for breath under its load of dubious securities.

It was to dump upon the government that load that Aldrich introduced the bill that he himself dare not defend except as a makeshift. And it was that bill which brought forth an outburst of indignation from every board of trade and commercial body throughout the land.

The protest was so universal that Aldrich voluntarily withdrew his proposal to accept railroad bonds as security for currency. He did so in an attempt to forestall LaFollette's tremendous indictment, of which this was an essential clause:

"For us to pass laws here that lend government credit to railroad financing schemes, that guarantee, in a measure, railroad securities good, bad or indifferent, into the currency system of the country, without either discrimination or investigation, could not be justified under any pretext of serving the public interest."

But on the same March day the Wisconsin senator warned the country that the vicious proposal had been dropped only temporarily and would be revived. He was right. Aldrich and his clique even then were preparing to prove themselves tricksters and faith breakers.

The anger of the people was lulled to sleep. The public watched with contemptuous indifference the senate's passage of the emasculated Aldrich bill and the acceptance by the House of the spineless Vreeland measure, the latter, at least, having the merit of recognizing in a small way the only true basis of emergency currency—commercial paper.

And now at the eleventh hour, the conspirators deliver their stab at the commerce of the country. They rush forward a bill well described as "half Senate infamy and half House infamy," embodying every rotten Wall Street device that lay in the earlier bills and discarding every amendment for the protection of honest banking and legitimate business.

Commercial paper is mentioned and railroad bonds are not. Oh, the wisdom of these pirates, thinking they can mask their purpose with such word-twisting! Just as if the business men of the country would not understand the meaning of "other bonds" and securities including commercial paper.

State, county and municipal bonds to be accepted at ninety per cent of their market value. "Other bonds" and commercial paper to be taken at seventy-five per cent only after arranging complicated and elaborate associations feasible only for the New York banks.

And even should such machinery be formed and the entire assets of the banks pledged, they could issue only thirty per cent of the unimpaired capital and surplus on the security of commercial, while on "other bonds" the only limitation placed is that the issue together with the circulation based on United States bonds, must not exceed the aggregate capital and surplus of the issuing bank.

This law will mean the turning over of the Treasury of the United States to the gamblers of the New York Stock Exchange for a period of six years.

It will mean the making of "good times" and "bad times," of "bull" markets and "bear" markets according to the pleasure of Rodgers and Rockefeller in the National City bank and J. P. Morgan in the National Bank of Commerce.

It will mean not the slow and certain movements of contractions and inflation by the natural laws of commerce, but sharp changes forced at will by the master gamblers.

It will mean the gift to the chief enemies of the nation of the power to issue or retire half a billion of dollars, exciting speculation or compelling disaster according to which ever best suits their betting book.

What the effect will be upon the coming elections we do not know. We do not know what measure of punishment a long-suffering people will inflict upon their betrayers.

It is not the time to think of politics or partisanship. A thing is being done which will affect every employer and every employee in America, every banker, merchant, manufacturer, clerk and mechanic. We wish merely to warn one and all. The country will be in the condition of a convalescent to whom drugs that are powerful stimulants, but poisonous, would be administered.

There will be a boom—a feverish but false activity. The issue of a half billion of flat greenbacks or 16 to 1 silver would have the same effect. And then, after the North American and the few like us have been mocked at as false prophets and pessimists, payday will come. And the price will be a bitter one.

Playground schools in several Southeast towns are opening under very favorable circumstances.

BRADLEY ENDORSED BY FEDERATION OF LABOR

His Candidacy for State Auditor is Recommended to the Favorable Consideration of Organized Labor.

Missouri State Federation of Labor—Allied with American Federation of Labor—Office of the President.

COLUMBIA, MO., May 31, 1908.

To all Members of Labor Unions: The Executive and Legislative Committees of the State Federation of Labor, during its session in St. Louis in April, endorsed the candidacy of Senator John L. Bradley for the office of State Auditor, and recommends him to the favorable consideration of the Organized Labor of the State of Missouri.

This action was prompted by the past services rendered to the Labor Unions while a member of the State Senate. For ten years Senator Bradley has been our constant friend and advisor, and has used every opportunity to serve the common people of this State. As a man he has the courage of his convictions and does not attempt to serve two masters.

It gives us pleasure to commend Senator Bradley and we feel that Union men should make a special effort to see him elected to the office of State Auditor, to which he aspires.

Fraternally yours,
THOS. J. SHERIDAN,
President State Federation.

"Why, I am surprised at the appearance of this elephant," exclaimed an ex-President, viewing the first trophy of his jungle hunt. "Are you sure it's the real thing?" "It's a most noble elephant, your Majesty," responded the guide. "Well, perhaps I've been the victim of nature's fakery," resumed the hunter; "but I always thought a genuine elephant was branded 'G. O. P.'"—Philadelphia Ledger.

Candidates' Announcements.

For Representative.
JOHN H. DUNKLIN of Flat River authorizes us to announce him as a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Representative.

JOHN W. GRIFFARD of Flat River authorizes us to announce him as a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Representative.

R. M. TALBERT authorizes us to announce him as a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Representative.

For Sheriff.
JOHN L. BURNS authorizes us to announce him as a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Sheriff.

H. M. MURPHY authorizes us to announce him as a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Sheriff.

WRIGHT PRITCHETT authorizes us to announce him as a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Sheriff.

THOS. J. WILLIAMS of Bonne Terre authorizes us to announce him as a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Sheriff.

F. M. MATKIN authorizes us to announce him as a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Sheriff.

GEORGE H. MESSINGER authorizes us to announce him as a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Sheriff.

For Justice of the County Court.
ALFRED COLE authorizes us to announce him as a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Justice of the County Court from the First District.

F. M. HORTON authorizes us to announce him as a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Justice of the County Court from the First District.

A. W. KINZER authorizes us to announce him as a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Justice of the County Court from the Second District.

DEAN GIBSON of Leadwood authorizes us to announce him as a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Justice of the County Court from the Second District.

For Assessor.
G. W. COVINGTON, present Justice of the County Court, authorizes us to announce his candidacy for the Democratic nomination for Assessor.

THOMAS W. MARTIN authorizes us to announce him as a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Assessor.

ED RYINGTON authorizes us to announce him as a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Assessor.

For Prosecuting Attorney.
R. C. TUCKER authorizes us to announce him as a candidate for re-election as Prosecuting Attorney, subject to the Democratic nomination.

F. M. CARTER authorizes us to announce him as a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Prosecuting Attorney.

For Treasurer.
W. T. HALL authorizes us to announce him as a candidate for the Democratic nomination for County Treasurer for a second term.

I. W. SHANER authorizes us to announce him as a candidate for the Democratic nomination for County Treasurer.

For Constable.
THOS. V. BROWN authorizes us to announce him as a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Constable of St. Francois township.

THE LOCAL MARKET.

Wheat	1.00
Oats	.66
Corn	.85
Flour #100	\$2.70
Meal	.55
Shutstuff (sacked)	1.55
Ham	1.40
Mixed Feed	1.45
Hay #100	16.00
Irish Potatoes	1.00
Hens # 5	.25
Frying Chickens	.15
Eggs # 100	.15
Butter # 5	.15
Beans # bushel	1.00
Bacon # 5	.11
Lard # 5	.10
Tallow # 5	.04
Sorghum Molasses	.40
Salt # bbl.	1.50
Honey	.25
Beeswax # 5	.20

Made from Pure Grape Cream of Tartar



DR. PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING POWDER

Shields the Food from Alum

TAFT ON GRANT.

Following is what Secretary Taft, now the Republican nominee for President, said of Grant in his Memorial Day speech at the tomb of the great soldier, and for which he has been severely criticised by Grand Army veterans and others:

"It is true that Grant received an education at West Point, but certainly nothing was developed there in him to indicate his fitness or ability to meet great responsibilities. He did well in the Mexican war, as did other lieutenants. He manifested as regimental quartermaster energy and familiarity with his duties. But in 1854 he resigned from the army because he had to. He had yielded to the weakness of a taste for strong drink, and rather than be court-martialed he left the army. He returned from Vancouver, on the Pacific coast, to his family in St. Louis without money, without property—a disheartened man. He accepted from his father-in-law a loan of seventy-five acres of land, upon which he constructed a house for his family to live in, and there he carried on farming operations. His chief business seemed to be that of selling wood, of cutting it, and piling it in the back yards of the well-to-do people of St. Louis. After six years of this life he gave up farming because of ill-health and went into the real estate business for a year. He failed in this. His associate dissolved the partnership. Then at last his father offered him \$600 as a clerk in his leather store at Galena, Ill., and then he moved from St. Louis. During these seven years, though everything looked dark, he overcame in a great measure his weakness for strong drink. But he was so constituted that it seemed impossible for him to earn a livelihood when he had given hostages to fortune in the shape of a wife and four children."

W. M. HARLAN, President.
W. L. LANG, Vice-President.
M. P. CAYCE, Cashier.

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W. R. Lang, A. J. Zwart,
W. M. Harlan.

Sale Under Deed of Trust by Sheriff.
Whereas Andrew Woodbridge and Bettie Woodbridge his wife, by their certain deed of trust dated the 12th day of August, 1897, and recorded in the Recorder's office of St. Francois county, Missouri, in book 75 at page 562, conveyed to H. M. Merrill as trustee, the following described real estate and improvements thereon, situate, lying and being in the county of St. Francois and State of Missouri, to wit:

The surface right only in and to lot twenty-nine (29) of a subdivision of the north part of lot eighteen (18) of the original survey of Hogtown, as shown by a plat of said subdivision on record.

Which said conveyance was made in trust to secure the payment of a certain promissory note in said deed of trust described; and whereas by the terms of said deed of trust said note is past due and remains unpaid; and whereas the said H. M. Merrill, trustee, refuses to act, now, therefore, in accordance with the provisions of said deed of trust, and at the request of the local holder of said note, I, the undersigned Sheriff of St. Francois county, Mo., will on

SATURDAY, JUNE 28, 1908,
between the hours of nine o'clock in the forenoon and five o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the south front door of the court house, in the city of Farmington, in said county of St. Francois, Missouri, and at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, all the right, title, claim and interest of the said Andrew Woodbridge and Bettie Woodbridge his wife, in and to the foregoing described real estate and improvements thereon, to satisfy said note and the cost of executing this trust.

J. J. CHORKE, Sheriff.

Office over St. Francois County Bank
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